

**Table 5-2 cont.**

A mapping  
between requests  
and headers

---

Header	ACK	BYE	CAN	INV	OPT	REG
Priority	N/A	N/A	N/A	O	N/A	N/A
Proxy-Authenticate	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Proxy-Authorization	O	O	N/A	O	O	O
Proxy-Require	N/A	O	N/A	O	O	O
Record-Route	O	O	O	O	O	O
Reply-to	N/A	N/A	N/A	O	N/A	N/A
Require	N/A	C	N/A	C	C	C
Retry-After	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Route	C	C	C	C	C	C
Server	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Subject	N/A	N/A	N/A	O	N/A	N/A
Supported	N/A	O	O	M*	O	O
Timestamp	O	O	O	O	O	O
To	M	M	M	M	M	M
Unsupported	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
User-Agent	O	O	O	O	O	O
Via	M	M	M	M	M	M
Warning	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
WWW-Authenticate	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

\*The Content-Type header field must be included if the message contains a message body. Otherwise, the header can be omitted.

Table 5-3 provides a mapping between headers and responses. It should be noted that the inclusion of a particular header in a response is dependent upon both the status code of the response and the request that led to the response. The Status Code column indicates the status codes for which a given header may be included in the response. In some cases, a given header may be used only with certain status codes. In other cases, a given header may be used with all status codes. The six columns corresponding to the six request methods of RFC 3261 indicate whether a given header may be used in a response to that particular type of request. For example, the Allow header can be used with a 200 or a 405 status code; however, it can